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(From the Times, May 21.)

What is most remarkable about Pitt was his prodigious power of concentration. He had upon all occasions the art of being preternaturally watchful and ready. This wonderful gift, for the most part, includes every other, and may be said to constitute genius. We are apt to suppose that the man of genius is endowed with some peculiar property of vision which other men want; and, indeed, when we think

Now, there was no originality in Pitt. If the possession of genius implies a great creative faculty he was no genius. People called him the Heaven-born statesman because of his extreme youth, but there was nothing divine in his intellect—nothing which might not be found in a dozen other statesmen of his time, save the marvellous gift of concentrating his powers. He was ever master of himself, so self-possessed that he could at any moment bring all the rays of his mind into focus and arrive at the inevitable result, while others were groping in the dark bush. Almost always he did the right thing, and so the right thing required no power of working miracles, but the rare art of avoiding mistakes. Hardly ever did he commit a mistake, while his friends and foes were committing thousands. The creation of a Sinking Fund was supposed to be a splendid piece of originality. It was nothing of the kind. It was Dr. Price's idea, and it proved to be a delusion. The plan of increasing the revenue by a reduction of duties was regarded as another piece of inspiration from Heaven. It was not his idea, however. He gave the praise of it, where it was justly due, to his brother-in-law, Lord Mahon, the greatest of his present biographers. Once more he was infinitely praised for simplifying our system of taxation, but from the lately published correspondence of George Rose we conclude that the First Lord of the Treasury had the honour of what the Secretary of the Treasury did; and, from another series of letters lately published—that of Lord Auckland—we select a piece of criticism, the first part of which is, no doubt, illatured, while the second part contains a really pertinent inquiry. "The young gentleman," says Lord Sheffield to Mr. Eden, "is going on just as I could wish, very extravagantly and very absurdly. Why is he to be so much commended for the mechanical operation of simplifying the tax laws?" But this want of originality is really a reproach to him. It is not the business of the statesman to be a deep thinker, or a dreamer of dreams which he has no chance to pass, but to be a safe doer, and that quality of safe action is as rare as it is precious. Pitt's knowledge of what was safe was almost infallible. We hardly ever see him, like Peel, going the wrong way, and then pulling back. It is one of the drawbacks to our interest in his actions that we rarely find him groping his way, doubting as to his line, arguing with himself for and against. There is no half vision with him, no sleepy eyes, no dawning sense. We see his results without following his steps, and know that he has formed a decision almost before we have heard of a difficulty. His lightning has struck and done its work long before we are conscious of the thunderclap which announces it. This wonderful self-possession and power of concentration gave him a greatness and a nobility that have never been surpassed. His wariness was such that Windham said of him, what certainly could be said of very few statesmen, that he could at any moment speak a king's speech off hand. Then his readiness was unrivalled. He never hesitated for the right word, or the right thought. After his first speech Fox went up to him to offer his congratulations. General Grant came down upon the pair, and said,— "Aye, Mr. Fox, you are praising young Pitt for his speech. You may well do so, for, excepting yourself, there is no man in the House can make such another, and, old as I am, I expect to hear you both battling it within these walls as an old bird by your fathers before you." This was the time in the House of Commons, and for he had roosted there more than ten years, and he had made himself in speaking every night, was disconcerted, looked foolish, and had nothing to say. Young Pitt, barely of age, replied with inimitable tact,—"I have no doubt, General, you would like to attain the age of Methuselah." This presence and concentration of mind never failed the great statesman. It enabled him to see the right thing and to do it when other men were only thinking of it. This, the power of doing a very ordinary act with an extraordinary rapidity, is, we venture to say, as much entitled to the name of genius as is the power of doing extraordinary things by a slow laborious process. It requires no genius to read a Greek or Latin author: it is genius for a boy of fourteen to be able to seize the meaning of such an author almost at first sight, so that "he never seemed to learn but only to recollect." All through Pitt's life he had his wits about him as an intense

The leading incidents of Pitt's career, at least the earlier section of it, are so startling that if they appeared in a novel they would be denounced as violating every token of probability. Not only are these incidents strange in themselves; but also they have such a symmetry, such a well-defined beginning, middle, and end, as we find more frequent in a poem than in life. Take that little incident of the tragedy which he wrote at the age of 13. The plot is very startling in its resemblance to one of the great tragedies of the author's life. It has no love; it is entirely political, and, says Macaulay, "it is remarkable that the interest, such as it is, turns on a contest about a Regency. On one side is a faithful servant of the Crown; on the other an ambitious and unprincipled conspirator. At length the King, who has been missing, reappears, re- venger of his power, and rewards the faithful de- fender of his rights. A reader who should judge only by the evidence would have no hesitation in pronouncing that the play was written by some Pittite po- etaster at the time of the rejoicings for the recovery of George III. in 1789." The story of Vivian Grey has been considered very curious, when taken in connexion with the fact that the author has in some respects proved to be the great original he drew, and to have pro- duced his own career. But the tragedy of Laurence, the King of Clarinure, is still more wonderful. It is almost impossible for an author like Mr. Disraeli to chalk out a line for his hero, and to follow it out himself; it is almost impossible for him to foresee an event which he had no power to create, such as that of a dis- pute for the Regency, during the temporary withdrawal of the King from public life. The

SOME REMARKS BY A PERSON OF NO CONSEQUENCE.
(From Chambers Journal.)
THE great majority of mortal men, ever thinking and ever mulling to obtain an elevated position in the world, are ever upon the social ladder. Round after round they win with painful assiduity, and the more pertinaciously do they need to hold on, with each advance towards the Empyrean. The blows of the scoundrels, and the detractions of the hypocrites, are so severe in their effects, that it is said, nothing short of a coronet can be kept on with any ease to the wearer; while every rise attained, although yielding a gratifying view of some left below, is a drawback in the sight of one opens of other yet to be passed, as well as in the increased trouble of those who will persist in clinging to their kindred, and all cold looks and positive kicks notwithstanding. As to the behaviour of those upon the "same level,"

[illegible]

A clever humorist lately took the pains to collect the whole of the penny periodicals—some of which enjoy a circulation of a quarter of a million a week—and to read through a specimen number of each. The result was that he was struck by the absence of humour from all of them; the moral of the thing, in a singular jumble of profane and sacred things: these seem to have astonished his powerful intellect to an extreme degree. They would not, however, have astonished him in the least, if he had been told that even in the present day the same thing is going on. It even elucidates the matter not a little; it is entirely to be depended upon, and would be corroborated by any one of us in question, if he also conceded, like me, that the present age is a very unhumorous one. It is, however, so very rarely the case, that I have known people, that my own circumstances may be said to be almost unique. Feeling this, I have thought it my duty to come forward, and put ourselves right upon the subject. I have no doubt that my friends will say I may have been presumptuous, although I cannot have been mistaken—and laid myself open to all sorts of censure in the way of style and command. But this is a matter of the most complete indifference to me. I have no doubt that my opinions consist in the fact of their having no weight, and the main importance of my statement in the circumstance of my not being of the slightest consequence.

will induce other possessors of opulence to earn for themselves the like enviable and honourable

will induce other possessors of opulence to earn for themselves the like enviable and honourable popularity.

The other colour paintings at Greenoaks are exhibited in a gallery built expressly for their reception, being thirty-five feet long by fourteen feet wide, a subdued light being admitted along a circular roof, and the pictures being hung in a room of glass, and so arranged as to be seen to best advantage. Where so many "masters" are exhibited, an aspect of inferiority must necessarily attach to some of the pictures, but none of these is the case at Greenoaks. The pictures are of an excessive or indiscriminate praise of the pictures would be as unacceptable to Mr. Mort; as it would be essentially valueless, it being his desire that their merits should be fully canvassed and their appreciation by the public, by intelligent and judicious character; and his liberality would be more appropriately acknowledged by judicious criticisms of the works, although some of these might be unfavourable, than by a thoughtless admiration of every such display, and a general air of the works of such dis-

tinguished masters must be of immense benefit in presenting standards for their emulation; while to any intelligent visitor the careful study of the best paintings must serve to develop their excellences, and at the same time to educate his taste. The real beauties, as well as the defects, of a picture are not generally seen by the casual observer; and the latter is content with a view rather of pointing out the essential merits of the pictures than of entering into any extended criticism, that we subjoin a short notice of each of the paintings enumerated in the catalogue.

1. "St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall."—W. A. Flunk. A favourite subject with painters, fairly treated, but not either in composition or colouring entitled to a high rank in the collection.

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3. "The Terrace, Peneshurst."—Buckley. The richness of the dresses and the flowers render this a very showy picture, and the colours are handled delicately. The sky is a pale blue, and the foreground with the transparent grey beyond being very fine. The picture is certainly a pleasing one, but had criticism would rank it amongst the meretricious.

4. "Lime Kilns, Biddeford."—Skinner Penr. The works of this artist will be of interest to visitors on account of his residence at one time in Sydney, and subsequently in Tasmania. Both the drawing and the colouring of this picture are excellent, and show the influence of his English training. It is the first since his return from these colonies. Without asserting that he has imitated Pyne, he has certainly adopted his style.

9. "Cologne."—E. Tucker. There is considerable merit in this picture, but it cannot be considered one of the best in the collection. The drawing is wanting in force, and there is too much sameness in tone, and the play of light and shadow is not so well played off as in the lights upon the buildings is very pretty.

8. "Harvest in the Highlands."—T. M. Richardson. An exquisite landscape—a fine specimen of the artist's power. It is not so easy to draw as it is difficult to conceive of anything more thoroughly true to nature than the glow of rich warm haze in the distance. Although only a sketch, it is full of the greatest interest.

7. "Moel Siabod, Wales."—W. N. Hardwicke. A very happy specimen of the English water-colour style. The drawing is weak, in which the water is floated deserves to be noticed, but there is a certain freedom and depth in the treatment. The transparency of the pool and the clearness with which the trees are reflected are very good. The picture is a patient study of nature and great success in the reproduction of some of her most charming aspects. The whole picture is full of sparkle.

skilful rendering of the old ad story—a repentant daughter returning to her father's house. The wanderer is standing at the cottage door in the attitude of one who has just returned from a long journey; his feet are weary, his hands are sore, and he leans against the footstep within, the scarcely bent finger expressing reluctance to give the summons, dubious of the reception that may await him. Every detail of the picture is calculated to enforce the mournful sentiment—the downcast expression and the convulsions clinging forth to the humble portal as if in proof of her true love. The coloring of the picture is very fine, the texture of the whole dress being exceedingly truthful.

11. "On the Rhine."—Edward Richardson. There is nothing very noticeable in this painting. As a picture it falls far short of what is pretty, but it is feeble and conventional in treatment.

12. "Poultry."—Huggins. A very successful mystery over unmanageable colours is displayed in this picture. The artist has picked out the beautiful plumage of the male Falcot and the Dorking fowls, are wonderfully true to nature, all the varied and delicate tinges being given with the utmost accuracy. The boldness and vigour of the colouring cannot be denied, and the composition is much admired by those who have made poultry their study.

13. "Dunstable Castle."—Herbert. There is extreme force manifested in this composition, and the effect is very vigorous and masterly. The strength which is characteristic of a further work is strikingly displayed in the charged clouds—indicating dry weather. Notice how cleverly the warm colours are balanced by the bit of green on the left, and the blue of the sky. The position of the birds, indicating the stormy weather, and other details, show how faithfully the artist has copied nature.

14. "Scene on the River."—H. N. "A."

son. The chief merit of this picture consists in the great power of distance, the eye being carried away from a rich foreground across the calm and beautiful sea to the distant horizon, where tiny sails gleaming upon the horizon. It is the true *luce* of the Venetian school, with extreme delicacy and feeling. No one can look at this picture without being struck with the exquisite beauty and brilliancy of the distance. There is much in it to suggest the *luce* of the Venetian school, reminding us of our own Martens. It is certainly one of the most attractive paintings in the gallery.

15. *St. Mark Preaching the Gospel to the Indians.* This is an exquisite picture of English rural life and is remarkably true to nature, and presenting some delicious bits of distance. Its picturesqueness, however, is somewhat marred by the introduction of double trip-lets of trees, which is certainly a fault in the composition. The repose of the landscape in the warm sunshine is admirably expressed.

16. *St. Mark Preaching the Gospel to the Indians.* This is a picture in the catalogue in the following description:—“Painted in illustration of the words ‘Preached at one of the meetings of the Artists’ Sketch Club, and was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in the Crimes. The tents of the Arabs are in the distance.’ The picture at once arrests the attention of the visitor, and retains it by the pathetic representation of the poor Arab, who, wounded in the back, is abandoned to his fate, and, crippled and suffering, is straining with

OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM
DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1894.

Two crabs from Rockhampton, and a pair of combs made of the
legs of a crab, from the South Sea Islands. By Mrs. William
Gregor, 5, Kent-street, Gas-lane.

An Australian pelican (*pelecanus conspicillatus*). By Mr.
Clark, Killey-street, South Head Road.

A magnificent fruit pigeon (*carphophaga magnifica*); a cat bird
(*perichneus smithii*); a sea hen, lever bird (*pitillorhynchus*
of the little bittern (*ardetta*). By Mr.
Clark, Kent-street, Gas-lane.

A larva of *Dioplypterus* insect (*caesus*) destructive to the

[illegible][illegible]

O. C. Griffin once started in pursuit. It appeared, that some days back, a stockkeeper of Appleton had been followed by a pack of wolves into the stock houses; he immediately made after them, they escaped into the bush. On Friday last, some three men came to one of Mr. Hurley's outposts, and were seen by a woman living there (the wife of a hunter) who was out with her gun the day; they were unable to do so however, she meant might nipped about eight miles on the side of June at a tent. In the course of the day, the wolves were again charged before starting in the morning. Two of them unscrewed their heads and put them under their swags, and whilst crying out before them, they were shot. On Saturday, they came on the same day, about ten miles from Waga Waga where some

[illegible]

That a party of horsemen had passed at full gallop on the previous night. Enquiries were made by the author and other gentlemen present, but no one of the shepherd men had been seen by any of the shepherds there, nor had they called for rations. All that was to be learnt of them was that they had camped near the summit of the mountain. The next day the police went on to Mr. Cummins' wagon, where horses being exhausted, and no fresh animals available, they were compelled to return after dinner. On referring to the police at Burrows, Mr. Cummins subsequently furnished the following information to the description of the robbers had been riding in the direction of Laming Flat. The number of the description of the men :—One about six feet six inches tall; another about five feet eight inches tall; another about five feet six or seven inches tall; all three of them were dressed in light blue in height, wears a red muller, and long boots

and degrees of men sparing
or five inches in height, black hair and whiskers
horses taken from Mr. Herbert's shophers were
— Cheanut horse, white stripe down face,
branded H on forehead; and a brown
man was mounted on a bay colt, branded W
on his forehead. The description of the men as well as
of their horses, tallies exactly with that given of
the fugitives in the recent robbery of the mail near
— *Wagga Wagga Express*.

[illegible]

was fully impossible for the gentlemen to attend, and the following ecclesiastical,—The Presbytery of Midland, in action with the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Louisiana, met on the 31st instant, in the Free Presbyterian Church, to deliberate in a call for a new congregation to be organized in the River. Rev. John McIntyre, Moderator, conducted the service, taking for his text Math. x. 15. After divine service were conducted, a call in favour of the Rev. James McCall, D.D., was read, and signed by parties present. The Rev. Mr. McCall, in answer to the call, was kept back by the state of the river, the call was in the hands of the committee for additional advice. The Presbytery sustained the call, and it was then sent to the hands of the Rev. Mr. McCall, who declared his acceptance thereof, Thursday 2d instant, at half-past six p.m. was fixed on

The Council of Session into the charge at Singleton, New South Wales, was held on the 10th inst., and the Rev. Mr. McIntyre to preach and the Rev. Mr. McCulloch to address the people. The Freebryary presented the Rev. Mr. McCulloch to Singleton, on the 11th instant, and gave him an address for his sermon. The subject was also appointed to preach at Aberdeen on both the 18th, The Rev. Mr. Gordon was appointed to supply services at Newcastle on the 11th inst.

SUNDAY, JULY 29.

The weather is very fine, and spring is now exceedingly, and to-day seems like spring. The cattle are in the paddocks, joyous at the approach of fine weather. The young geese croak out their tribute of affection in the ponds, and the young ducks have had a continued but gentle rain, which sets them in the vegetable world alive.—*Hlasar*.

WORTH, 14 JULY.—The correspondent of *The Times* writes that "journalists" cannot see the prospect of rain here, at last, completely grasp the aspect of the country here, and infused with the spirit of that must have been foreign to the people of our section for many years. Feed is being up everywhere abundantly, and the country is checked by frost. The rivers are likewise rapidly; indeed, many here anticipate such a flood. The population of the period of the Ganges is the population. Wentworth is somewhat astonishing, and shortly we expect it will reach the of past years. As a consequence, much dullness is experienced, which possibly, from the immediate future, may prove a part of a temporary rain. The Ganges, however, as the river is rising rapidly in our vicinity, but as the river is rising rapidly, doubtful whether she will be able to carry on smoothly after this month.

and report to a general meeting of members their opinion was the most suitable place, the final decision to the members."

A vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

COMPANY AT RICHMOND.—Several meetings lately taken place at Richmond for the purpose of organising a company of Rangers, in the district of Richmond, and a large public meeting was held when, we are given to understand forty names of persons willing to join subscribed. It is greatly to be hoped that the company may succeed in their endeavours; and, that the material in the district we shall be compared if those indefatigable gentlemen who are on the matter in hand should fail in raising which will stand second to none in either this or any neighbouring colonies. The district is full of energetic young men, and their training would be such which they possess, their training would be of comparative ease.

WINDEYER.
[From our correspondents.]
Mrs. J. J. Howe to receive the most distressing
case was witnessed on Friday last, in the
of a shepherd. It appears that the man is
ing for a Mr. Luckie, at Arviford; his wife,
a little out of her mind, had strayed into the
the man not finding her, reported the circum-
stances to the police, who immediately went in search.
Ewen, and Mr. Jackson, succeeded in finding
her beneath a gum-tree, she was perfectly help-
less—she was obliged to be carried by these two persons
to the police station. The shepherd's wife was
about 35 years of age, and had three children, were found near
one had on only a pinafore, and it had
fire, but the little fellow had the
of her mind to put it out. In addition
to food in the tent, I found a small
case, but when the woman was found she was
naked, and had been in the bush three nights,
had been out shepherding, and was carrying

—It has rained incessantly here since dusk yesterday evening, and as the ground was previously very saturated, and could absorb no more, a great deal of water has been the consequence. All intercourse has been completely stopped, and the mails from Melbourne, Ootah, Sydney, and Merreby have not arrived. It is worthy of remark that the first time that Mr. Greenwood, the mail contractor, has been here, he has found the

the mail at the stated time. Mr. Ward, the editor of the *Advertiser*, and Cassilis, are punctual, and both are entitled to the thanks of the community.

It is to be noted that the last accounts from Merriville of the blackfellow who murdered Mrs. Mills, and of her little girl is still at large, although no mention has been made of him being made by the inspectors to effect his capture.

On the 10th of this month, I have received lower down the river, near the 21st, and the Hunter is reported to have risen as high as it was during the great flood. If this statement should turn out (which I have no reason to doubt) the loss and damage will be very serious. For the last twenty years I cannot recall a more calamitous winter than the present.

It is to be added that the blackfellow has still eluded the various parties in pursuit. It is supposed that he has taken refuge in the mountains, water being everywhere. His ultimate capture is, however, no doubt.

GENTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.		Saturday evening.	
Amount of Customs duties paid to-day is			
Wine	£20 5 4
Whisky	79 7 6
Brandy	11 11 0
.....	182 14 0
.....	90 16 0
.....	11 11 0
.....	228 4 0
.....	21 15 0
.....	8 8 8
.....	925 0 0
.....	78 10 0
.....	17 12 4
.....	3 0 0
Total	£1446 6 10

monthly general meeting of the members
 Sydney Chamber of Commerce will be
 today (this day), at three o'clock.
 following general abstract, showing the

32. **Liabilities**—Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £174,838 13s. 9d.; bills in circulation bearing interest, £66,627 2s. 3d.; due to other banks, £9,914 0s. 7d.; not bearing interest, £403,907 9s. 10d.; interest, £247,872 14s. 5d.; amount of liabilities, £843,160 3s. **Assets**—Coined gold and other coined metals, £198,741 17s. 10d and silver, in bullion or bars, £1603 10s. 10d. real property, £44,629 10s. 3d.; notes issued of other banks, £17,669 18s. 6d.; due from other banks, £123,658 3s. 6d.; amount of all debts due to the bank.

gk notes, bills of exchange, and
ck and funded debts of every
ion, excepting notes, bills, and
s due to the said bank from other banks,
96 2s. 2d.: total amount of assets,
898 15s. 4d. Amount of the capital
aid up at the close of the quarter ended
ne, 1861, £375,000. Rate of the last
d declared to the shareholders, 10 per
per annum. Amount of the last dividend
d, £18,730. Amount of the reserved
at the time of declaring such dividend,
£ 13s. 3d.

cco.—The following report of the
of tobacco afloat and stocks in London
st advices per Benares may be relied on
entic:—From America: Hannah Kim-
with 168,481 lbs.; Quickstep, with

lbs.; Astrea, 80,136 lbs.; Versailles, 79,000 lbs., for Melbourne. The Agnes and Vales also loading for same port. The competitor filling up for Sydney, and may rely expected. Hannah Kimball and ship since arrived at Melbourne. Stocks ahead in London : January 1, 1861, 1,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, valued at \$1,000,000. Cigars, boxes and packages, imported since 4317 : 1,000,000 packages of all kinds. Delivered since 4317 : 1,000,000 packages. 583; and stock on hand 1st May, 5466 half-kegs, and manufactured tobacco. See the following from the *Journal of Commerce*, of 25th July :
“The tobacco trade with England, through Melbourne, has been very brisk. An English market, which was formerly in the position of a dead weight, has now become a source of great benefit to our country. On August 1st, 1861, it has been established, and the views of the public mind are now so much improved, that the result will be a permanent and profitable business. It is a pleasure to see that the large holders completely withdrew from the market, and the small traders were checked by the fact that they had no action before the arrival of the next mail.

THE LATE PAIR-OAR RACE.
To the Editor of the Herald.
 I. Green was ill when he pulled on Saturday last. The first that I saw of him was heard of him, was that he had been in the water, although this may account for his inability to steam up, it does not justify him in calling and a sneak, and all that sort of thing, for his misapprehension of what, in ignorance of the fact, I thought was of his pulling, and his absurdities about the laborious and painful English watermen, they are not worth an Englishman's notice. I have been told that I. Green goes to London—which I trust he has not yet done—and get a little colonial business taken care of. I am sure that he will come back to me—he will find that he will come back to me at all events, it will expand his mind, and allow other people to express an opinion, on some experience, without trying to abuse

CASSILIS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

—It has rained incessantly here since dusk yesterday evening, and as the ground was previously very saturated, and could absorb no more, a deluge of rain has been the consequence. All intercourse has been completely stopped, and the mails ought from Mudgee, Coolah, Sydney, and Merreba not to arrive. It is worthy of remark that when at that time that Mr. Greenwood, the mail carrier, between Mudgee and Cassilis, has failed to get his mail at the stated time. Mr. Ward, the carrier between Muswellbrook and Cassilis, is a poor fellow, and both are entitled to the thanks of the community.

—I wish to say that the last accounts from Merriwa state that the blackfellow who murdered Mrs. Mills and her little child is still at large, although a warrant has been issued in regard to him by the inspector to effect his capture.

—No mails have been received lower down the river since the 21st, and the Hunter is reported to have raised its waters to a very high stage, and is expected to overflow the country in the next great flood. If this statement should turn out (which I have no reason to doubt) the loss and will be very serious. For the last twenty years I can recall to my recollection a wetter season than the present.

—It is to add that the blackfellow has still eluded several parties in pursuit. It is supposed that he has taken refuge in the mountains, water being scarce there. His ultimate capture is, however, a doubtful.

interest, £247,873. 14s. 5d.;
 amount of liabilities, £843,160
 33. Assets.—Coined gold and
 other coined metals, £198,741 17s.
 gold and silver, in bullion or bars, £1603
 ended property, £44,629 10s. 3d.; notes
 of other banks, £1,769,618s. 5d.;
 due from other banks, £123,558 3s.
 amount of all debts due to the bank,
 exchange notes, bills of exchange, and
 check and funded debts of every
 kind, excepting notes, bills, and
 due to the said bank from other banks,
 £99,25s. 2d.: total amount of assets,
 £896,15s. 4d. Amount of the capital
 paid up to the close of the quarter ended
 Dec. 1851, £375,000. 10s. of the last
 dividend declared to the shareholders, 10 per
 cent. per annum. Amount of the last dividend
 paid, £18,730. Amount of the reserved
 fund at the time of declaring such dividend,
 £13s. 3d.
 34. Amount.—The following report of the
 of tobacco agent and stocks in London
 of advices per Benares may be relied on
 authentic.—From America: Hannah Kim-
 brough 168,481 lbs.; Quickstep, with

11 Green goes to London—which I trust he is only to get a little colonial bounce taken from—he will find that he has still something to tell all events, it will expand his mind, and to allow other people to express an opinion, on some experience, without flying to abusive

Gold Watch and Chain
14 Gold Brevet Chains
4 Silver Gilt Hunting Watches
4 Ivory Field Glasses
Platedware and Sundries.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO
will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239
George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 7th, at 1
o'clock,
A quantity of superior household furniture and sundries
Terms, cash.

y of Australia



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